



# THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

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Jackson, Mississippi

## Councils Put Accent On Youth

### Brainwashing?

### NEA Has Left-Wing Influence

A mother hears a group of teenagers busily figuring up when they will be eligible to draw their Social Security or pensions. A high school boy starts spouting off to his father that the welfare of the state is infinitely more important than the rights of the individual and that free enterprise is actually impeding progress. Then, parents belatedly begin to wonder what is being taught in their public schools.

That same mother or father could pick up a textbook that has been left lying around by the high school boy, open it at random and read: "When a world organization like the United Nations establishes an international currency, makes laws for the defense of the people everywhere, and establishes a world army, navy and air force, it will have taken a long step in the direction of world government and world citizenship."

Getting more disturbed, they could find another textbook, open it and find that their children are being taught that "the recent unanimous decision of the Supreme Court against segregation in the public schools marks a momentous forward step in the onward march of democracy. Our churches, too, are moving forward on the race-relations front, although it continues ironical that between 10 and 1 on Sunday mornings democracy in worship is so little observed in all of our communities."

Much of the blame for teaching these ideas of integration, Federal control and complete socialism in the public schools can be given directly to the National Education Association.

The NEA's particular type of brainwashing began in 1933, when Dr. George S. Counts, professor of education at the shocking-pink Teachers College of Columbia University, and a group of his constituents issued "A Call to the Teachers of the Nation."

(Editor's Note—Dr. Counts was the candidate for the U. S. Senate of the Liberal Party in New York in 1952. The Liberal Party is the political wing of Americans for Democratic Action, which has replaced the old Socialist Party as the leader of the socialist movement in America.)

One of Dr. Counts' philosophies is that we live in a world of revolution, that out of that revolution a new world is coming and that there must be ushered in an age of plenty, with security for all, and no poverty anywhere in the land. How to bring this about? It would "seem to require fundamental changes in the economic system. Historic capitalism, with its deification of the principle of selfishness, its reliance upon the forces of competition . . . and its exaltation of the profit motive, will either have to be displaced altogether or so radically changed in form and spirit that its identity will be completely lost. . . . That under such an economy the actions of individuals in certain directions would be limited is fairly obvious. No one would be permitted to build a new factory or railroad whenever or wherever he pleased."

This "new social order" advocated by Dr. Counts was to be brought about by the schools.

The way that the National Education Association was brought into Dr. Counts' scheme of the "new social order" is fully recounted by Rosalie Gordon in her book, "What's Happened to Our Schools?" Mrs. Gordon says:

"These subversive ideas had to be sneaked over on the teachers and through the teachers to the students. And what better way to sneak them over than through the teachers' own organization and through the textbooks the teachers were given to use in the schools?"

"The largest teacher organization in America is the National Education Association. It has innumerable committees, sub-committees, state and local branches which reach into every

(See NEA, p. 3)

### Tops In State Contest



ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS—These seven Mississippi high school students are the statewide winners in the annual Essay Contest sponsored by the Educational Fund of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils. A \$500 prize goes to the boy and girl writing the best essays in the state among the thousands of entries. Shown above are: Top row, left, A. G. Nicols, Jr., Morton, Miss., first-place boy; right, Anita Annette Clegg, Hattiesburg, Miss., first-place girl. Second row, left to right, Patsy Martin, Jackson, and Mary Rosalind Healy, Madison-Ridgeland, tied for second-place girls' essays; Billy Gerald Stewart, Tylertown, second-place boy; Louise Folsom, Pearl, third-place girl; and Fred Laird, Florence, third-place boy.

### Louisiana Outwits C-R Snoopers; Federal Judge Halts Hearing Aimed At Forcing Negro Vote

The state of Louisiana has outmaneuvered the Federal Civil Rights Commission and blocked Commission efforts to force mass registration of Negroes and other unqualified voter applicants.

A series of legal moves was climaxed on July 12, when Federal District Judge Ben C. Dawkins in Shreveport, La., issued a temporary restraining order barring the Civil Rights Commission from holding a scheduled July 13 hearing in Shreveport.

The Commission wanted to investigate alleged discrimination against Negro voters in 17 North Louisiana parishes.

Judge Dawkins' order granted a petition filed by Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion. Acting on behalf of 17 North Louisiana voter registrars who had been subpoenaed by the Commission to appear at the July 13 hearing in Shreveport, Gremillion charged that the Commission hearing would do "irreparable damage" to the registrars and the people and laws of Louisiana.

The suit asserted that the Civil Rights Commission was created unconstitutionally; that the Commission, in attempting to force the registrars to testify and produce documents and records, was acting under the guise of legality, when, in fact, no such authority does or can exist in the Civil Rights Commission.

Another major issue in the suit was that the registrars, had they been forced to appear, would have been unconstitutionally denied the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusations against them, or to be confronted by their accusers.

Gremillion also maintained that, in summoning the registrars to appear, the Civil Rights Commission was itself violating the civil rights of the registrars. At such a hearing, the registrars would not have been permitted to subpoena witnesses in their own behalf, and thus would be denied "equal protection under the law." The suit further maintained that the registrars would have been unconstitutionally required to be witnesses against themselves.

The suit charged that the 1957 Act creating the Civil Rights Commission is unconstitutional because it "encroaches upon the rights reserved to

the state of Louisiana" and "violates Constitutional rights and privileges granted under the Constitution of the United States."

It further declared that "the proposed hearing in Shreveport is not based upon any specific statement of fact revealed in any of the subpoenas served on the registrars and therefore violates their Constitutional rights."

Gremillion asked that a three-judge Federal Court declare the law creating the Commission "unconstitutional, void and ineffective in its entirety and to relieve the registrars from compliance with Commission directives."

Judge Dawkins, in addition to stopping the Commission from holding the Shreveport hearing, also ordered a three-judge tribunal to determine the constitutionality of the controversial Commission and the act that created it.

The judge also granted a request that the state of Arkansas be allowed to join Louisiana in the suit. Arkansas attorney-general Bruce Bennett received permission to file a brief in the case as a "friend of the court"—a term recently reserved for the almost exclusive use of the NAACP. Judge Dawkins gave Bennett until July 31 to file briefs supporting Louisiana's challenge of the Commission's authority and legality. The three-judge panel will hear the case Aug. 7.

Another suit, filed as a companion case by William Shaw, chief counsel for Louisiana's Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, listed six private citizens as plaintiffs, bringing the total number of plaintiffs to 23.

The suits were filed after the Civil Rights Commission received complaints from 67 North Louisiana Negroes complaining that they were denied the vote. The Commission subpoenaed the 17 registrars and ordered them to bring to the hearing all rules issued by the State Board of Registration since 1953, along with any letters, notices or memorandums concerning registration laws from Gremillion or State Senator Willie Rainach, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation.

Judge Dawkins' decision left Civil Rights Commission lawyers shaken. (See LOUISIANA, p. 4)

### Varied Activities Planned; Essay Winners Named

Anita Annette Clegg of Hattiesburg, Miss., and A. G. Nicols, Jr., of Morton, Miss., are the first-place winners in the annual statewide Citizens' Council high school essay contest.

The announcement was made by Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Association of Citizens' Councils, and Mrs. Sam McCorkle, youth activities director of the group.

The other winners are Patsy Martin of Provine High School in Jackson and Mary Rosalind Healy of Madison-Ridgeland High School, tied for second place in the girls' contest; Billy Gerald Stewart of Tylertown, second-place boys' winner; Louise Folsom of Pearl and Fred Laird of Florence, third-place winners.

The contest was the highlight of the year in the youth activities division of the Mississippi Councils. Led by Mrs. McCorkle, the varied calendar of activities has included planning Citizens' Council programs for the high schools and colleges, making speeches in schools, civic meetings and local Council meetings across the state, writing letters to groups and individuals who have similar interests, and various other projects.

Staying on the road for the Citizens' Councils most of the time, Mrs. McCorkle has made at least one speech to almost every high school in the state. She regularly gives talks on youth work to local Citizens' Council meetings, and confers with officers of the Councils about their own youth programs.

The youth activities division of the Council has been working closely with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion in their investigations of textbooks being used in the schools.

Thousands of essays were entered in this year's contest, from high schools in all parts of the state. Judges were chosen from among the state's leading educators by the directors of the Citizens' Council Educational Fund.

Winners were also chosen on a local level by many high schools which participated in the contest. Local prize money was donated by the Citizens' Council in each locality, which determined the amount.

The state winners will receive their cash prizes at a special awards dinner, to be announced later this month. Each first-place winner will receive \$500, with smaller amounts for the others.

The subjects of the essays included: "Why I Believe in Social Separation of the Races of Mankind," "Subversion in Racial Unrest," "Why the Preservation of States Rights Is Important to Every American," and "Why Separate Schools Should Be Maintained for the White and Negro Races."

Annette Clegg, choosing as her topic "Why the Preservation of States Rights Is Important to Every American," wrote:

"When the states lose their meaning, the entire system of government loses its meaning; the next step is the rise of the centralized national state, the supreme rule of a man whose power is unrestricted and irresponsible."

"God saw fit to distinguish the races of man by color. Now comes a group of politicians whose greed for power by far outweighs principles and says, 'America must mix colors.' This is a horrible mistake, for God did not intend this to be."

"If the Supreme Court is allowed to take over, the United States will cease to be a union of individual states, and will become a consolidated nation. Virtually all government will center in Washington. The responsibilities of State government will dwindle to sweeping of streets and clipping of public parks. The structure of Federal government will dominate men's lives. Already we are far advanced toward the subjection of the omniscent state."

"We in the South do not intend to obey men, however exalted their seats or black their robes and hearts. We intend to obey the laws of God and the laws of this country which are made in accordance with the Constitution. As long as we live, so long shall we be segregated!"

Selecting as his subject "Why I Believe in the Social Separation of the Races of Mankind," Nicols wrote:

"Why do I believe in the social separation of the races? I believe in the social separation of the races because I believe in a pure race, be it my own white race or the Negro race, and I know that the mixing of two complete diversities will bring about a mongrel inferior to either of its predecessors; because I believe that the elimination of segregation would cause untold damage to our American way of life; because I believe in America, the greatest nation on the face of the earth—a nation established and built on the principle of segregation; and, also, because of a reverence for the order established in nature by God."

"It is because of these beliefs that I, indeed all those who are struggling to maintain the social separation of the races, cannot remain indifferent. This is why we fight, and will continue to fight, until we have succeeded in maintaining segregation, our way of life, or until the Communists, with the aid of our own Supreme Court have caused us to crumble from within and to fall like Rome of old."

"The immediate results of integration must be considered," wrote Patsy Martin. She continued:

"The prophet Daniel once wrote: 'Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting.' This truly applies to American Negroes."

"Their first great failing is a lack of character. It is accepted knowledge that Negroes tend to be shiftless, slothful, untruthful, and lacking in determination and ambition. Many work only when necessary, missing a day's work at the slightest excuse. Someone has truthfully said that 'the Negro pays for what he wants and begs for what he needs.' Superstition is prevalent and 'voodoo' is feared. Negroes believe in love potions, witchcraft, and magic. Social integration demands a price to be paid—and part of this price unquestionably will be a compromise between the low character of the Negro and the much higher character of the white."

"Yes, integration demands that a high price be paid—and not the least part of it will be a lowering of the morals of young white Americans. Negroes have never learned or accepted the white race's moral standards. Their family life is unstable; they disregard legal marriages; and they change 'partners' often."

Explaining "Why I Believe in the Social Separation of the Races of Mankind," Mary Rosalind Healy wrote:

"Though all races began their development at approximately the same time, the Negro race was the only one that lacked the mental ability and imagination to put their dreams and thoughts into writing. Even today there is a vast gulf of difference between the average white and the average Negro's intellectual level. Though the main responsibility for this lies with their low standard of living, an insurmountable barrier exists which makes separation a necessity. A study of integrated schools has uncovered the fact that the Negro students on an average are retarded several years in comparison to the white students. Probably the best situation to exemplify this is that of the public schools in our nation's capital."

"Referring to the moral aspects of the picture, again the low standard of living must be found to blame, but the truth still remains that the Negro's morals are far below those of the average white. The Negro is not immoral, he is simply non-moral. So far as sex is concerned,

(See ESSAY, p. 3)



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## A Look At Reality

The claim is often made that the young people, especially little children, are without "racial prejudice," and if we oldsters would just leave them alone, they would do what comes naturally—integrate "without regard to race, creed or color." (That slogan, incidentally, repeated over and over like a cracked phonograph record, has become a kind of compulsory genuflection as the faithful face toward Mecca . . . beg pardon, we mean New York.)

The dark prediction is even made that when we "old" folks (now in our early forties) take our leave of this best-of-all-possible-worlds, a natural wave of joyful race-mixing will follow upon our unwept departure. This argument always gives us a strange feeling—as if we were not wanted. That's not the only strange thing about it. We were always taught that our parents knew what was right and proper better than we did. The children we grew up with had that same quaint notion. That was in the days before "progressive education." Of course, until we reached 22, we had our doubts about this, but after reaching 40, we were amazed to discover the accuracy of our parents' observations of life and human behavior, and the wisdom of their conclusions.

The sad fact is, disappointing as it must be to the "progressive educators," that children come into this world not knowing much about anything, including how to make a living, how to get along with folks, or race relations. They have to learn from their elders, who presumably have had more experience, and are in position to impart some hard earned knowledge. The idea currently being bruited about that children hold views superior to their elders in one of the most complex fields of human relations is really something. It's enough to make a skeptic question the mental processes that ever brought forth such twaddle.

Of course, children can be taught to integrate. They don't know any better! They can be taught just about anything, including some very bad habits, or some very good habits, depending on who is doing the teaching.

Southern white children are taught at an early age—and they learn easily—the realities of race relations. They are taught kindness and forbearance . . . but they are taught that there is a difference. Integrationists may teach their children to mix with whomever and whatever they please, but they'd better leave our children alone.

The claim is also made these days that "science" says there is no difference between the races—and therefore, the conclusion is drawn that social patterns based on race are some kind of antediluvian anachronism. Some really keen integrationists even go so far as to say there is no such thing as race. Now, that's really modern! In fact, it's so new that a lot of scientists who have been studying the question of race for years haven't come across it yet . . . Gates, Sorokin, Garrett, McGurk, and Shuey, to mention a few.

But let us not disturb the scientists. It's enough to say here that the matter is far from settled in the research laboratories, and there is anything but agreement on the question of race differences insofar as scientific inquiry is concerned.

Be that as it may, we know, as a hard, practical fact, that far-reaching social and racial attitudes are not going to be settled by a test-tube finding, or by I.Q. examinations. We have a pretty good idea that it wouldn't make the slightest difference to the millions to American taxpayers whose preferences draw the lines, if tomorrow, suddenly, all scientists everywhere in all fields would agree that the Caucasian and Negro races were equal or unequal, different or indifferent, upside-down or inside-out. Folks just don't behave that way. And thank God, they don't. If they did, they wouldn't be folks—they'd be bureaucrats.

In the South, especially the rural South, the school house is the social center of the community. School life is an inseparable part of the neighborhood's social activity—dances, plays, picnics, suppers, flirtings, courtships, fusses and fights—all revolve around

## You've Got To Be Taught



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

the school and school grounds. To tell a proud and independent people, with a strong tradition of stubbornness, that they must integrate with the Negro race, a race which they know intimately and regard as totally different from themselves . . . and all to conform to some alien sociological theory . . . is to fly wildly in the face of facts. It's like telling the Jews in Palestine they must integrate with the Arabs to please the Southern Gentiles. Same principle.

If you tell a farmer in Mississippi, or any other Deep South state, that he must integrate his children with the Negroes down the road to please the Red Chinese or "world opinion," he'll look at you as if you had holes in your head. And he might be right.

In the South, white and colored people mingle freely and familiarly in their daily pursuit of bread. In social areas, including the homes, schools, parks, swimming pools, restaurants, hotels, and so on, the line is strictly drawn, and both races respect it. Under our bi-racial system, the Negro has rapidly improved his lot economically and educationally as the entire South has risen from the ashes of devastation . . . without Marshall Plan aid, incidentally. In the South, whites and blacks live in a physical proximity, and on terms of personal cordiality that seldom fails to jolt the uninitiated Northerner, who may come loaded to the gills with "brotherhood," but whose total personal knowledge of "Knee-grows" is confined to a few intellectuals in the literary salons of Northern universities, or to the faceless mass-man jamming the concrete canyons of the Northern metropolis.

Under the Southern bi-racial system, whites and blacks live in an easy-going atmosphere of frank recognition of their respective cultural and racial differences, but with respect for one another. The well-defined code of personal decorum between the races, that is so thoroughly understood in Dixie, has been the object of much ridicule from the social "experts" in New York City. But that code arises from a consideration of the Negro's feelings, and a desire to spare him the cold and cutting personal humiliations he does not escape in the North where he is presumably "integrated."

The point is that we live in a social system that works. It is based on reality. It is based on law. It is based on the human experience of generations, and not on the social theories of a Gunnar Myrdal. The tendency of some national publications to dismiss the folkways of a whole region as mere superficial bias, without foundations in the facts of life, is too shallow even for comment.

If the people of the North want to integrate, that's fine. That's their privilege. We don't believe in meddling with other folks' business. And we don't take too kindly to their meddling in ours. But we were always taught to be polite, and we're trying real hard, despite extreme provocation.

If the people in New York want to haul children across Manhattan and the Bronx just for the "privilege" of being in an integrated school, that's their business. If they want to keep police stationed in every integrated school to keep order, as a grand jury demanded, that's their business. If the Washington, D. C., school system wants to adopt mixing policies that run the white parents out of the District, that's their business. If the big cities of the North want political machines based on an irresponsible, purchasable bloc vote, that's their business. If they want to integrate with the Buffaloes on the Western plains, that's their business. We have our opinions, but we'll keep them to ourselves.

But if we in the South want to have a bi-racial social system, then that's our business. No excuses are necessary; no apologies will be given. We are quite capable of running our own affairs—and we shall continue to do so.

## Michigan Election Is Lesson To Voters

Another Northern city is seeing the results of the NAACP-inspired "single-shot" system of voting.

In Pontiac, Michigan, with six candidates running for two posts on the school board, a lone Negro candidate led the balloting with 1588 votes.

This publication was informed by a state official in Michigan that this election was a direct result of the

"single-shot" method of voting for one name only in a multiple election.

The Michigan official stated, "The whites split up their votes between five candidates while the Negroes voted only for the Negro candidate even though two men were to be elected. This was due to the dirty work of the Urban League and the NAACP."

## Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

White citizens of Memphis are getting jittery.

Latest developments point at Memphis as the target of an all-out NAACP offensive.

Memphis State University announced July 10 that it will admit qualified Negro students for the first time this fall.

The Tennessee State Board of Education directed the college officials to admit all qualified applicants regardless of race.

It remains to be seen what, if anything, Gov. Buford Ellington, who campaigned as "an old fashioned segregationist" will do about the situation. Meantime, tensions are mounting, and a strong undercurrent of resentment is building up against surrendering MSU to the NAACP.

In other Memphis developments, the Aug. 20 city election is in the spotlight. With six Negro candidates now in various races for city offices, white citizens are being shaken out of their apathy.

Using the old "single-shot" system of voting, the Negro candidates are expected to pile up a large number of votes.

At least one white candidate, A. W. Anderson (running for public works commissioner) has offered to quit the race and throw his support behind one of two white men selected by the other candidates in the race to run against the Negro candidate, Russell Sugarmon, Jr.

Negro attorney B. L. Hooks, running for juvenile court judge, urged Negroes to "go to the polls and bury Jim Crow under such an avalanche of votes he will never be resurrected."

A group of 60 Negro ministers took part in what was called a "political strategy meeting" July 8 at the Mt. Olive CME Cathedral.

The Negro church leaders plan to ask white political candidates to give "something" to improve the position of Negroes in Memphis, in return for support at the polls.

The ministers claimed that Memphis was "the most segregated city in the South." They cited the integrated buses in Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

More than 54,000 Negroes have registered to vote in the election.

Meanwhile in neighboring states, a card is being circulated warning the citizens of Memphis that they can look forward to a trade boycott if any of the Negro candidates are elected.

The card reads, "There is a distinct possibility that the complacent people of Memphis will elect a Negro as one of their city commissioners. If this happens, West Tennesseans, Mississippians, Arkansans, and other Southerners who trade in Memphis may be expected to take their business elsewhere."

Knoxville—The City of Knoxville has won its fight in Federal court to keep Negro pupils out of its all-white public schools. This great legal victory for Constitutional government received little publicity in the national news media.

U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor ruled against the integrationists on three points:

1. He ruled that the city school board cannot be sued as a unit. Its members act individually in enforcement of state segregation laws.
2. He removed three former school board members as defendants in the 29-month-old lawsuit.
3. He forbade the Negroes from substituting in the current lawsuit three new school board members for the three former members removed as defendants.

The school board attorney, Frank Fowler, had contended that the Federal Constitution guarantees states freedom from lawsuits in Federal Court and that this applies to state-created bodies such as the city school boards.

"If this is so," Fowler had argued, "the board members must be named individually."

Also in Knoxville, "moderate" integrationist Brooks Hays, now a \$20,000-a-year member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, told newsmen that he has no plans to run for governor of Arkansas against Orval Faubus.

Hays, former Little Rock Congressman, said that his is "enjoying a vacation from politics."

Hays has been "enjoying" this vacation ever since he was so roundly defeated by Dr. Dale Alford and the white citizens of Little Rock. But the President gave him the choice TVA post as a consolation prize.



# Essay Winners

(Continued from page 1)

he just follows his natural instincts. The obscenity, vulgarity, carrying of concealed weapons, illegitimacy, bigamy and the high percentage of venereal diseases common among Negroes is not abnormal—just astonishing. His lack of sufficient respect for law is evidenced by the high percentage of Negro arrests and convictions for all types of crimes. These are many of the reasons that cause me as a future parent to be against integration.

"The fear of intermarriage is foremost in the minds of Southern parents now. The reason that this problem would be so great in our state and neighboring states throughout the South is because such a large percentage of the population is Negro. In communities where this problem exists, social integration, especially in education, could have but one of two results. Either constant friction and tension would arise which would greatly complicate the problem of discipline and administration, or such lax attitudes and intimacies would develop that intermarriage would inevitably result.

"Some people say that segregation is a block in the road to progress. I believe it is one of the most important rungs on the ladder to success for a nation, as well as a key that helps open the door to progress and development. I see this not only in previously stated facts, but also in the Southern Negro today. Despite his conditions before the Civil War, he now enjoys a higher educational and economic status and is happier and better-adjusted than any other comparable member of his race in history or in any other part of the world today. From these great strides and the prestige he has gained, should he be asked to leave and lose himself in the white race? I believe that segregation will promote progress and be to the advantage of all races."

Billy Gerald Stewart, writing on "Why I Believe in the Social Separation of the Races," defined prejudice as "a causeless hostility."

"We in the South do not have such feelings," he wrote, "but rather a preference for our own kind. Social integration would gradually kill this feeling of preference. This would be especially true in the integrated primary schools. With no race preference, the number of intermarriages would steadily increase.

"Is this the answer to the nation's number one problem? Dr. W. C. George of the University of North Carolina says there is a possibility that the biological consequence of white and Negro integration would be harmful. The segregation of animals such as the race horse, beef cattle and dairy cattle, tells us that continued separation develops the particular genius of each animal; yet the amalgamation of different type animals produces scrubs and mongrels. The same would be true of human beings."

In his essay, "Why Separate School Systems Should Be Maintained for the White and Negro Races," Fred Laird wrote:

"We in the South have never hated the Negro, but we do believe in race preference. We have a white race and wish to keep it as it is. I believe I am right in saying that in some instances the Negro had rather be with his own race. I think he would feel ill at ease in our white schools."

"Even science has not proved that races are equal. If the Northern people who want integration in the Southern schools so much would just realize the effect it would have on the whole United States, they would not be pushing it down our throats, or at least trying to. In my opinion, racial integration will ruin the whole educational system, black as well as white."

Louise Folsom wrote: "Last year, I left my home in Michigan and came to Jackson. Everything was completely different from what I had been accustomed to since childhood. I had been led to

believe that many Southern people were discontented, dissatisfied, political 'go-getters,' who used a really 'not-too-important' issue to further their own gains. Instead, I found a warm, friendly people, eager to please, honest and intelligent. I've met people who will always remain a part of me—soft-voiced people with high standards of freedom and justice.

"Why, then, was I misled in my former beliefs? I don't know—perhaps it was intentional; perhaps it was accidental. But soon I will return again to my home, to my friends, and to my community, and I will say to them all, 'We are wrong. We have judged too hastily. The issue is of the utmost importance, to all of us. Listen, for I must tell you the truth!'

"The Southern people, the Negroes and the whites, realized the need for segregation. Separate schools were maintained, and each race lived in harmony with the other.

"But then, suddenly, five years ago, on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed what had been the law of the land for three quarters of a century, and declared unconstitutional the laws of seventeen states concerning their public school systems.

"To me there is a frightening arrogance in this performance. Neither the North nor the Supreme Court has the right to dictate to the Southern people just what their social customs will be.

"The people here, at the heart of the issue, best understand the magnitude of the problems they face. The Court is forcing them to accept that which can never be."

## Oregon Prof Is Embarrassed By 'Sundown Towns'

While erstwhile political figures from Oregon point accusing fingers at the South, a University of Oregon professor has come up with some embarrassing information about how his supposedly integrated home state is treating Negroes.

Dr. Joel V. Berreman, a University of Oregon professor and a member of that state's Civil Rights advisory committee, told the Civil Rights group that police in 6 or 8 Oregon towns have been ordering Negroes "to move on by sundown."

Names of the "Sundown Towns" weren't disclosed. But several NAACP and other group spokesmen said they'd heard that Negroes have been told not to try to stay overnight in several Oregon communities.

They told the committee that some Negroes have been intimidated by police, along with Mexicans who were also told to scam.

A bright point of the advisory committee's meeting came when it was reported that no complaints of discrimination against Orientals had been received.

But a moment later, another embarrassing report was divulged. Jefferson County clerk Nellie Watts told the "advisors" that Indians aren't registering or voting. She said that of 1385 Indians on the Warm Springs reservation, "not more than 70" voted in the November elections.

In Wasco County, the village of Simnasho, with 65 adults, did not have a single registered voter. And on the Klamath reservation, only about 20 per cent of the 1465 Indians register and vote.

(Editor's note — Dollars to doughnuts, the Oregon delegation in Washington will be too busy shedding politically-valuable crocodile tears over the "oppressed" Southern Negro to even try to explain these figures, which are reminiscent of statistics which brought full-blown "investigations" to the Southland.)

# NEA

(Continued from page 1)

phase of educational activity. It claims a tremendous membership among the nation's teachers and its monthly publication, the NEA Journal, goes regularly to each of these members. But like all mass organizations which the majority of the membership has neither the time nor the inclination to watch too closely, the NEA is pretty tightly controlled at the center by a group of officials who, if not outright leftists, could hardly be described as pro-Americans."

As early as 1934, the NEA was enough under the "new social order" that it issued the statement that "the credit agencies, the basic industries and utilities cannot be centrally planned and operated under private ownership."

In 1937, one of NEA's yearbooks described Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party in America, as "an able and restrained radical."

In 1945, the NEA Journal plugged heavily a book by Henry Wallace containing his plan for government control of our lives—and declared it should be made "part of the required study of every high school and college student." In many schools it was.

One of the ideas constantly fed to the teachers through the NEA, according to Mrs. Gordon, was that the teachers must "disabuse their pupils' minds of any archaic ideas they might have about our history. They must be told that the American Revolution was not a revolt of men who wanted to be free against an all-powerful, tyrannical and taxing government. It was just a brawl between American 'landlords' and the British nobility, and the men who led the Revolution were merely interested in their own property. The students must be taught that our free-enterprise system is a failure—it breeds poverty and inequality and the only fair system is a planned one run by the government."

Within the last 25 years, the NEA has busily been expounding a system of "progressive education" first advocated by John Dewey, a "philosopher" at Columbia University. The Dewey theory of education, now subtly taught in the textbooks used in schools throughout the nation, is that "there is no such thing as truth and certainly no eternal truths, no fixed moral laws, that man has no mind or soul as we have always understood those words, that man is nothing more than a biological organism subject to constant change and that he is therefore wasting his time trying to find in religion or tradition the moral and ethical concepts to guide his stay on earth."

As a result of such "thinking" it was natural for Dewey to conclude that "tradition had no meaning, that history and the lessons of the past were nonsense, that discipline of the mind and body was foolish and that education had only one purpose—to enable the child to be happy in his environment and, as his environment was constantly changing, for the child to change with it."

As a result of this "progressive education," American children are vastly undereducated. The Dean of Columbia University's School of Law says that few of their entering students (who have already completed a college course) possess sufficient knowledge of reading, writing and history to warrant the study of law.

In the Midwest, a college professor gave a history test to freshmen. Many couldn't say when America came into being. Others didn't know the dates of the War Between the States or World War I. A good batch of them couldn't name one important historical figure in American life.

Pages could be filled reporting similar results from all over the country.

The final tool of the proponents of the "new social order" is Federal aid to education. We need additional school buildings and additional teachers and more pay for the teachers, for our increasing school population.

The socialists know that once the Federal government gets into our locally-run school systems, Washington can then tell the schools what to teach and what not to teach, how to teach it and how not to teach it, according to the whim and the philosophy of whatever bureaucrat happens to be in control of the Federal Office of Education at the moment.

The drive for federal aid to education is spearheaded by the National Education Association, which maintains a powerful lobby in Washington financed by the dues of its teacher-members.

Southern teachers and Southern parents are gradually awakening to the type of education being given children in public schools. And increasing opposition to Federal aid is being shown by Congress, led by Southern senators and representatives.

# Local Councils Meet, Hear Candidates

As part of the accelerated work of the Youth Activities department of the Mississippi Association of Citizens' Councils, four Mississippi students spoke to a Youth Rally audience at Yazoo City, July 1.

Courtney McFadden of Jackson, Woodrow Matthews of Utica, Glenn Majure of Newton and Martha Moore of Mississippi College, led a discussion of the crisis affecting the South as a result of recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court. These young people, along with several others, have spoken to various civic clubs and local Citizens' Councils throughout the state this Summer.

A large crowd heard Charles L. Sullivan, candidate for governor of Mississippi, speak to a Citizens' Council meeting at Prentiss, July 6.

Sullivan said he stands firmly for segregation of the races and pledges his determined, courageous leadership to the preservation of the South's way of life, although segregation is but a part of the greater conflict: the rights of the people of the sovereign States to local self-government, and the right to manage their own local affairs.

J. Paul Faulkner, district manager for Standard Life Insurance Co., was elected president of the Jackson (Miss.) Citizens' Council July 9.

Ellis Wright, who has served the Council as president since its organization five years ago, was elevated to the position of Chairman of the Board. Under his leadership, the Jackson Citizens' Council has grown to become the largest local organization in the Southwide Council movement.

George W. Godwin, Jackson advertising executive, was elected vice-president; Marvin Collum, senior vice-president of First National Bank, was re-elected treasurer; W. J. Simmons was re-elected secretary; and Louis W. Hollis was re-appointed executive director of the council.

Don't forget to send a copy of the CITIZENS' COUNCIL to a relative or friend "up-Nawth" across the border.

State Senator Marion L. Gressette told a meeting of state and local officers of the South Carolina Association of Citizens Councils June 23 that the state would close the public schools if their right to operate them is denied.

The chairman of the State Segregation Committee said that his committee has gone as far as they think they should at this time.

Calling the 1954 anti-segregation decision of the United States Supreme Court "both illegal and immoral," he emphasized: "The people of South Carolina intend to operate their

## ADVICE SUPPRESSED

American authorities in Tokyo have ordered U. S. military chapels in Japan to remove from their shelves a pamphlet written by a chaplain, and urging American GIs not to marry foreigners.

Titled "If I Marry a Foreigner," the pamphlet was written by Chaplain George W. Thompson. It urged Americans to "think a long time" before marrying a foreigner, and warned against attempting to hurdle the social and religious barriers involved in such a marriage.

U. S. officials, in removing the booklet, said it was beginning to create ill will in Japan, where 30,000 U. S. servicemen have taken Oriental brides.

## NEGRO BIRTHS UP

Negro births in Chicago more than doubled during the past 10 years, while white births dropped 1.1 per cent, according to a study published by the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

As a result of the changing birth pattern, the Council said, nearly one-third of all the births in Chicago during 1957 were Negro. The exact Negro birth figure is 31 per cent, although Negroes made up only about 20 per cent of the city's population.

About one-fourth of the Negro births were illegitimate, the Council stated.

schools in accordance with their own wishes so long as they are allowed to do so, and when this right is denied to them, they will close the public schools and seek some other method for the education of their children.

Gressette told the group that the segregation committee thinks that the state is on sound legal grounds. "But who can predict a decision of the federal courts these days?"

"Our good fortune," Sen. Gressette declared, "is due to a sound and healthy public opinion. You of the Citizens' Councils have had a lot to do with that and you have an ever bigger job in the future."

A bulletin protesting mixed classes at Our Lady of Perpetual Help School in Kenner (La.) was placed on parked cars at all masses Sunday, June 7, by the Kenner Citizens Council. The priest, his housekeeper and ushers were removing the bulletins from cars parked on the street until a Kenner police officer stopped the housekeeper and ordered her to return the bulletins to Council members.

At the later masses, according to Robert A. Pitre, chairman of the Kenner Citizens' Council, the priest called the members blasphemers and said that the Citizens' Councils were using Communist tactics.

Pitre said that the Council is about 75 per cent Catholic and that their intention was to notify the people of the truth, to report on integration whenever and wherever it occurs.

"Our children are being brainwashed in schools, colleges and some of our churches," Dr. Earl LeBaron of East Carolina College told the Caswell County (N. C.) chapter of the North Carolina Defenders of States Rights, June 24.

Bernard Dixon, chairman of the Caswell County group, announced plans for hiring a paid executive secretary of the state organization. He said H. M. Roland, superintendent of schools in New Hanover County, probably would get the job.

Another old-fashioned political rally will give the members of the District Four (Miss.) Citizens' Council a chance to get acquainted with all the candidates for county offices. The rally will be held at Farmhaven, July 24th.

Political fireworks flared in Canton June 23, when all four of Mississippi's candidates for governor took verbal shots at each other at a Citizens' Council rally.

As the political season comes to a close, the candidates have spoken to dozens of Citizens' Council groups across the state, illustrating the voting strength of the local Councils in a state-wide election.

## HANG WARREN?

The Southwest Republican Women's Club of Los Angeles has objected to the hanging of Chief Justice Earl Warren — clutters up the courthouse, they say, referring to a portrait of His Eminence.

The club notified the county's board of supervisors that the Republican women passed a resolution objecting to having a portrait of Warren painted at taxpayer's expense and hung in the new Courthouse.

"We do not believe he is representative of our Constitutional Republic," they added.

It's reported that plans to hang the portrait are still up in the air, because some members of the Courthouse Dedication Committee think Warren is too controversial.

## JOB ISSUE FORCED

Banks and department stores in New York State are now employing substantial numbers of Negroes under the watchful eye of a state agency created to make them do just that.

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination boasts that while Negro department store salespeople were the exception 10 years ago, they are now commonplace.

Commission chairman Charles Abrams added that after 24 banks were called on the carpet to answer 48 complaints of discrimination, "striking gains" were made in employment opportunities for Negroes.

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## GRUDGING PRAISE

# Top NAACP Lawyer Sees South Winning Word War In North

Thurgood Marshall, chief lawyer for the NAACP, admits that his side is losing the fight for Northern public opinion.

Speaking at a meeting of the 16th Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., July 7, Marshall said that "the constant flow of Southern literature is beginning to get results."

Many good people of the North, Marshall said, are willing to accept the U. S. Supreme Court integration decision as legally right, but "they have found it hard to accept it as morally right. We must make this a moral issue."

(Editor's Note—It may interest lawyer Marshall to know that the Citizens' Councils are exactly five years ahead of him. The Citizens' Councils have recognized from the beginning that the infamous "Black Monday" decision is a moral issue, and we have waged our fight accordingly.)

That is why our newspapers and other literature are getting results in the North. That is why more and more thinking Northerners are in sympathy with the South's position.

tion. That is why we are winning this fight.

The Citizens' Councils will continue to appeal to the Northern sense of morality, fair play and simple justice. We shall continue to state our position to the nation, secure in the knowledge that we are right.

We know — and the NAACP knows, too — that a vast majority of the white people in the United States favor and practice racial segregation. No court decision, no coercion can shake the people in their belief in the morality of the South's position.)

Paul Rilling, Executive Secretary of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, laid the blame (he called it credit) for Virginia's surrender right in the lap of Gov. Almond, when he told the Fisk group that "public opinion in Virginia switched from acceptance of the Supreme Court's decision, to massive resistance, to token compliance as political leadership switched positions."

"People generally accepted each leadership decision, going along with whatever the leaders decided," he said.

## Reporter Gives Reasons For Harlem's Tensions

New York City's Harlem, the "promised land" of many a Southern Negro's dreams, ain't what it's cracked up to be. That's the conclusion drawn by reporter John Mosedale, who's just completed a 3-part series on Harlem for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Calling the series "Ghetto Without Walls," Mosedale points to the paradoxical situations which arise at every turn in Harlem, "home of the liberal and part of the North that points an accusing finger at the South on race questions."

For example, when Negro agitator Martin Luther King was stabbed by a Negro woman, the hospital he was taken to "is the most crowded in the city; it has been called 'filthy, dilapidated and falling down'; it is largely segregated and was condemned more than two years ago as being beyond rehabilitation." And it was in Harlem.

Residents of Harlem, Mosedale notes, use the South as a basis of comparison, and the South comes out looking very good indeed.

One observer described housing: "A Harlem tenement is 100 Delta cabins plus tuberculosis." A woman educator admits that Harlem schools don't come up to the standards of the South's "separate but equal" establishments.

Harlem authorities claim their Negro residents "have the law on their

side," pointing to New York legislation on education, jobs and housing.

"So far, however," Mosedale writes, "the laws have not entirely succeeded in overcoming the big problems. Housing? Well, 'camera rat' is a Harlem phrase for rats so tame by life in the slums that they do not budge when their picture is taken by a flashbulb."

And an Urban League official told Mosedale that "wide discrimination against Negroes looking for work" exists throughout the New York metropolitan area.

Religion, a fundamental aspect of life in Harlem, is not what most non-Harlemites would recognize as religion. Mosedale describes the various cults and fanatics, and points out that most Harlem preachers are inclined to dabble in secular matters.

"The line between politics and religion becomes very thin in Harlem," he writes. "Most churches teach love, but most of them — whether they advise political action, or prayer, or Christian forbearance — emphasize repeatedly the differences between white and black."

Mosedale concludes by citing the popular story of the Chinese laundryman who, during the big 1943 Harlem race riot, put a sign in his window as crowds smashed neighboring white-owned shops.

The sign read "Me colored, too!"

# New York Parents Picket, But Fail To Stop Mixing As Race Tension Grows

The fight against school integration in New York City has reached City Hall.

A group of Glendale citizens, protesting a plan to transport Negro students from the Brooklyn slums across borough lines to Glendale schools in Queens picketed City Hall to gain an audience with Mayor Robert Wagner. They told the mayor and city officials that they would carry the fight to court.

The group produced "an empty school the Board of Education didn't even know about" in their campaign to prevent the mass infiltration of Negroes into their schools.

"We have found P.S. 151 (the empty school)," the spokesman for the Glendale parents told the mayor. "It has more than enough seats to accommodate these children. And it is nearer to these children's homes. We have answered with all the facts and figures. Now we want a decision."

And the answer soon came. Despite the efforts of the frightened and outraged parents, the pressure from left-wing organizations was enough to force the school officials to go ahead with the integration plan. So far, no plans for court action have been announced by the Glendale Association.

As New York goes colored, and the white citizens keep moving to the suburbs, a dwindling group of white students remain for assignment to virtually all-Negro and Puerto Rican schools. Now it would seem that city officials, determined to force integration, are willing to pay terrific transportation costs to move the Negroes into the suburban schools, and thus spread the "blackboard jungle" into more fertile fields.

Another school incident from the "blissfully integrated North:

A Negro school board fired the Negro principal of a grade school in Colp, Illinois, because the white students of the town refused to attend school there.

Most of them pay tuition to attend schools in adjoining districts. Three white members of the school board quit in 1957, after the seven-man board voted 4-3 for integration. The town has been in an integration controversy ever since.

Now it looks as if the school may be closed. The Negroes are finding that they cannot support it. Since state funds are allocated according to average daily attendance, the boycott by the white students has drastically cut the appropriations to the Colp school.

In Philadelphia, a picnic that has been a tradition with junior high school classes was canceled this year because five of the 400 ninth-graders were Negroes, and trouble was feared.

Another problem of integration that keeps Northern cities in an uproar is welfare payments for illegitimate children. With the mass migration of Negroes to the North, city officials are finding out that supporting the six or seven illegitimate children that some Negro girls produce is putting an impossible strain on the city budget. Local authorities are realizing that they are caught in a trap set by the Federal government.

Dr. Rudolph Flesch, a native of Austria, who recently made an intensive study of the Washington, D. C., school system, has this to say about the typical Negro student in the nation's "integrated showcase":

"Johnny Black can't read. He can't spell. He can't add, subtract, multiply, or divide. He knows no

history, no geography no literature, no science. In short, he's utterly ignorant."

(Editor's Note—Here we would have to take issue with Dr. Flesch. Johnny Black may not be able to read, spell, add, subtract, or divide, but Washington, D. C., officials are finding out that he and his dusky young gal-friends can and do multiply—at an alarming rate!)

The gradual change in Northern attitudes toward integration is vividly shown in a letter received by the Milwaukee Journal.

"To the Journal:

Your editorial on the Florida lawmakers' proposal to let the North know the South's viewpoint on segregation, in an advertising campaign, makes me want to give it a reply.

"I was all for integration. I thought the Negro should have full equality. This Spring, I spent 10 days in Natchez, Miss. I must admit I was brainwashed. I now am firmly with the South.

"There will be no Northern politician, Northern do-gooder or integrationist telling the Southerner how to handle the Negro problem. The Southerners will end up by handling segregation on a local county level, where it will be controlled their way. We Northerners will end up having the black belt from Detroit to Chicago to Milwaukee. The Negro that will be left in the South will be one that the Southerners want. The rest will be North.

"One cannot help but wonder whether the Northern politicians for the sake of a few votes did not foist a problem on the North that we will never be able to handle."

## Amendment Would Reorganize Court

A Constitutional Amendment has been proposed which would completely reorganize the U. S. Supreme Court. Rep. Overton Brooks of Louisiana wants to replace the Court with a new 16-member body.

Brooks made his proposal because of the recent House debate which he said "clearly indicated the displeasure of the Congress with the present Court."

He also pointed out that local groups and organizations throughout the country have adopted resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the Supreme Court.

Under the Brooks amendment, Congress would establish judicial districts consisting of three states each, including one with four states. A Supreme Court justice would be chosen from among the State Supreme Courts of each of these sixteen districts, with each justice serving a three-year term.

## Disrespect For Stars and Bars Draws Ire Of Southern Patriots

The Sons of Confederate Veterans are up in arms over a commercialized disrespect for the Confederate Flag.

The SCV's national commander, Tom White Crigler, Jr., of Macon, Miss., protested the use of the Stars and Bars pattern on a beach towel.

Crigler appealed to the towel manufacturer, Cannon Mills of North Carolina, to yield to a "sense of decency and patriotism" and cease making and selling the objectionable towels.

This is the second time in recent years that the SCV has found it necessary to protest the manufacture and sale of beach towels resembling the Confederate Flag. Several years ago, a similar protest was heeded, after several Southern

attorneys-general pointed out that use of such a towel in their states would be a violation of the law.

Thus far, the current protest has gone unanswered. James Collier, a past commander of the Meridian, Miss., SCV post, has suggested that if Cannon continues to produce and market the towels, a general boycott might be launched against all the firm's textile products.

All patriotic Southerners might well discontinue to purchase other items manufactured by this company," he said.

And similar expressions of outrage have been voiced by other Southerners, disappointed to see a Dixie firm bartering away a proud Southern symbol for the Yankee dollar.

## Louisiana Challenges Civil Rights Probers

(Continued from page 1)

Commission attorney Berl Bernhard announced that the entire hearing was called off, because the Commission "would not put itself in jeopardy of violating the restraining order, and did not feel it had the right to go ahead with any form of hearing."

All five members of the Federal Civil Rights Commission were named as defendants in both suits. Gremlion called the suits "the first aggressive action taken against the Federal Civil Rights Commission."

The stunning legal victory was the result of a swift counter-attack. On June 29, the U. S. Attorney General filed suit in Federal District Court in New Orleans against the Washington Parish, La., Citizens Council, four of its members and Curtis M. Thomas, parish registrar of voters.

The suit claimed that the defendants acted earlier this year to purge the parish voting rolls of Negro voters by filing 1377 affidavits challenging the legality of the Negroes' registrations.

Under Louisiana law, any two registered voters in a parish (county) may file an affidavit challenging the legality of another voter's registration. A copy of the challenge is mailed to the challenged registrant, who then has 10 days in which to appear at the registrar's office and submit affidavits from three registered voters proving the right of the challenged registrant to remain on the rolls.

The Federal suit complained that the number of Negroes registered to vote in Washington Parish dropped drastically due to the vigilance of Citizens' Council members in challenging those who appeared unquali-

fied.

According to the suit, on Oct. 6, 1956, there were 1843 Negroes registered to vote in Washington Parish. By Nov. 4, 1958, the figure had dropped to 1517; and by June 18, 1959, only 236 Negroes remained on the parish voting rolls.

The Federal government maintained that the challenged Negroes were removed because of "minor technical deficiencies in the registration records." These "deficiencies" included:

- Inability to tell how old they were;
- Inability to read and follow instructions on the registration form ("petty deviations from printed instructions," the Feds called it);
- Inability to spell; and
- Inability to write in such a manner that the resultant scrawl could be deciphered ("allegedly illegible handwriting," whined the Government).

Furthermore, the Federal suit argued, the challenges should not be allowed to stand because the alert citizens lacked the clairvoyance necessary to determine that perhaps a handful of the white registrants in the parish were similarly unqualified for the privilege of the franchise.

The suit claimed that the defendants "knew or should have known" that registration records of some white voters "contained technical deficiencies similar to those which formed the basis of the challenge of the Negroes."

(Editor's Note—If any of you should ever find yourself being tried in Federal Court, better hope your prosecutor is the same starchy-eyed

lawyer who drew up this suit. His hands would be tied!

For example, suppose you are on trial for moonshinin'. All you'd have to do is produce the official Treasury records showing how many other people are running off their own mountain-dew and getting away with it! Certainly, you could argue, your prosecutor "knew or should have known" that the hills are full of these culprits—so why, pray tell, is he pickin' on you, violating your "civil rights," while letting the other hill folk escape the long arm of the revenooers?)

Using this twisted "logic," the suit asked the Federal Court to issue an injunction giving judicial protection to all Negroes in the parish now registered as voters, regardless of their lack of qualifications, or of how fraudulent their registrations.

It also seeks restoration on the voting rolls for the poor, "persecuted" darkies whose only fault was that they couldn't read or write or tell how old they were.

(Editor's Note—Why not go a step further, and prohibit the registrar from "discriminating" in favor of any of us poor unfortunates who, through no fault of our own, could be described as white and at least moderately literate? Why not change the ballot in the parish so people vote for pictures instead of names—the way they do in India—and prohibit anyone with more than a pre-school education from participating? This approach has all sorts of interesting possibilities — in the next sheriff's election, it'd probably be a close race between Superman and Porky Pig.)

## Atlanta Mix Hearing Is 'Roman Holiday'

The U. S. District Court ruling Friday, June 5, which struck heavily at Atlanta's public school segregation, had already been decided before any arguments were presented, said Hugh Grant, Augusta segregationist and former U. S. minister to Albania and Thailand.

"The hearing was little more than a Roman holiday for those who seek racial integration," said Grant. "The die had been cast before the so-called trial ever got underway. Everything else was anti-climax after Judge Hooper issued a 'preliminary order' declaring Atlanta segregation unconstitutional."

Grant charged that the order by Judge Frank A. Hooper, specifically granting an injunction sought by 10 Negro parents asking an end to school

segregation in the city, was issued before any arguments were presented.

Atlanta officials were also ordered to present a plan for integration within a reasonable time. However, the order indicated that integration would not be directed in time for September's school opening.

The argument presented for the city school board by counsel B. D. Murphy, said Grant, was "unrealistic and extremely disappointing."

Grant said that Murphy made it appear that there was no intent to segregate the races in the Atlanta schools.

Other Georgia communities, advised Grant, will have to fight their segregation battles on "a different and more realistic basis than that used in Atlanta."

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